Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 83 of Vol. V.] WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1794. [Whole No. 541.]

For Boſton,

The Brig
DOLPHIN,

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Maſter:
WILL Sail in about eight days; for freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board at Hodge's Wharf, betwen Arch and Race-Streets, or
RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES.
3d Mon. 14, 1794. diw.

For Sale,
The American Brig
TRITON,

BURTHEN 700 barrels, with her tackle and apparel as ſhe came from ſea, She is a ſtaunch veſſel, not two years old, and may be put to ſea immediately. For terms apply to
GARDINER & OLDEN,
Arch Street wharf,
Who have for ſale,
Pork, Lard, and Hams as uſual,
a quantity of Bacon, Bees Wax, and a few caſks Timothy Seed—alſo
Pig and Bar Iron, and Iron caſtings, in any form executed on the ſhorteſt notice.
March 14. *dtot

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.
BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.
N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794. dtf

For Boſton,

THE BRIG
George & Harriott,
Joſiah Bernard, Maſter.
WILL ſail the 25th inſt. has good accommodations. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Captain on board ot Mr. Sims's wharf, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 17. di25

For Sale, or Charter,
To the Weſt-Indies, or any Port within the United States;

The Schooner
BETSEY,

DARIUS WOODWORTH, Maſter.
Will carry about 500 barrels, and now lies at Wharton and Graves wharf. For terms apply to Capt. Woodworth on board, or to
EMANUEL WALKER.
If not Sold or Charted by *Thurſday*, ſhe will then take Freight for *Norfolk*, *Peterſburgh*, and *Richmond (Virginia)*; and Sail on the Sunday following.
March 15. 4tſmw&ſ

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commiſſions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.
Philadelphia, Ventoſe 16th, ſecond year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)
The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.
The Editors of newſpapers within the United States, are requeſted to republiſh the foregoing notice. d

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinlty of the city, in ſize or convenience.
For terms apply to the printer.
January 23. m&th—tf

Juſt Imported,
In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.
GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.
The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1794.
PROPOSALS
For printing by Subſcription,
A Work, to be entitled,
THE FIRST VOLUME OF
Pennſylvania State Trials.

THE want of ſufficient information of the ſtate trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the ſtate of Pennſylvania on impeachment:—and here alſo it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without ſufficient information on the ſubject of that trial, it is however in this work deſigned to reſcue what can be collected thereof from ſources of indiſputable authority, ſo that the ſame ſhall be preſerved from oblivion.
Another impeachment and the ſecond is now depending. An officer is charged by the late Houſe of Repreſentatives, who hath for many years been largely conſided in by this ſtate, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the ſame, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumſtances which may be brought forward on his trial.
In this work the Editor will be careful to ſtate the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public.—With this view—
The following Terms are reſpectfully ſubmitted to the Public:
I. The Work ſhall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to ſubſcribers at the reſpective places where the ſubſcriptions are taken in, as ſoon as the work ſhall be compleated.
II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the preſent trial, the ſize of the volume cannot be aſcertained at this time—But the price ſhall not exceed that of ſome of the lateſt publications in this city.
III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumſtances that may occur during the trial of John Nicholſon, Eſquire, Comptroller-General of this commonwealth, with the arguments of counſel on both ſides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the ſeveral reſolutions of the two branches of the ſtate Legiſlature, reſpecting this impeachment, and the final deciſion of the SENATE reſpecting that officer.
To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquital of the late Francis Hopkinſon, Eſquire, Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, during the late war, never before pnbliſhed.
No money will be required before the delivery of the book.
Subſcriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-ſtreet; Wrigley and Berriman, No. 149, Cheſnut-ſtreet, and by the different booklellers in this city; Jacob Bailey, Lancaſter; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor.
EDMUND HOGAN.
N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-ſubſcribers. Feb. 18. m&wtf

A RECOMPENCE OF
One Hundred Dollars,

IS hereby offered by the Preſident and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to any perſon who ſhall, on or before the firſt day of May next, produce to them ſuch a plan and elevation of a Banking Houſe, as ſhall be approved of by them.—A plain, yet handſome front is deſired: The whole building is to be ſubſtantial and commodious with as much ſpace around it, as the ſize of the ground will admit.
The Lot on which the building is to be erected, is ſituated on the weſt ſide of Third ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſt,eets in Philadelphia; and its demenſions are 110 feet on Third ſtreet, and about 100 feet weſtward.
THOMAS WILLING, Preſident.
cop 3w

Loſt at the Theatre,
Laſt Wedneſday evening,
A Miniature Picture
Of a Gentleman, ſet in gold. Whoever will deliver the ſame at No. 112. Spruce ſtreet ſhall receive a generous reward.
March 14. 4t

AVIS.

LE habitans infortunés de la Colonie Françaiſe de St. Domingue qui dans l'incendie du Cap ſont venus chercher un aſile dans les Etats Unis ſont informés que la République leur accorde un paſſage pour France. Ils ſont invités en conſéquence a ſe préſenter a cet effet d'ici a huit jours chez les Conſuls & agens de la République dans les différents Ports des Etats Unis.
A PHILADELPHIE, le 10 Ventos—l'an 2d de la République Françaiſe une & indiviſible.
(28 Fevrier, 1794. *vieux ſtile*)
Le Miniſtre Pénipotentiare de la République Françaiſe.
JH. FAUCHET.
The editors of newſpapers in the United States are requeſted to inſert the above notice in their paper. 8.

Parry and Muſgrave,
Goldſmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Aſſortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,
Which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures ſet, and every thing in the gold and ſilver way, done as uſual.
December 24. mw&ſtf

A Good Compoſitor &
Preſſman will meet with conſtant employ for ſix months, and one quarter dollar per token and thouſand.
Apply at No. 61, ſouth Second ſtreet.
March 15. d4t.

TREASURY of PENNSYLVANIA,
February 14, 1794.
PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the Commonwealth, for monies borrowed of the Truſtees of the Loan Office, eſtabliſhed per act of the 4th of April, 1785, that the time is expired when the laſt payment ſhould have been made, and every juſtifiable indulgence having been granted, That unleſs they come forward and pay off their reſpective balances on or before the firſt day of April next, precepts will iſſue againſt all delinquents without regard to perſons or circumſtances. All former and exiſting ſheriffs, who have money in their hands belonging to ſaid Office, are requeſted to bring it to me on or before the above period, otherwiſe I ſhall be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of proſecuting them without diſtinction.
CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.
P. S. The Printers throughout the State are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers for the information of their fellow-citizens. d

Writing
ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.
Done in the moſt elegant manner, and after the firſt maſters; likewiſe,
Fire Buckets
Painted and finiſhed at the ſhorteſt notice, by
GEORGE RUTTER,
In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.
March 4. dtf

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from ſeveral reſpectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his ſervices to all thoſe Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he aſſures thoſe who employ him, that their confidence ſhall not be miſplaced;—but it ſhall be his conſtant endeavor, to pay the ſtricteſt attention to their beſt intereſt, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townſend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and ſold; and where Commiſſion Buſineſs of all kinds, will be tranſacted on reaſonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be conſtantly expoſed for ſale, on commiſſion.
*** Caſh paid for Salem, Providence, and Portſmouth BILLS.
N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Buſineſs to tranſact at, Boſton, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commiſſion.*
Boſton, Jan. 24, 1794. uw&ſtf

Philadelphia.

The following publiſhed in the American Star, contains ſundry particulars reſpecting the French and Engliſh fleets which had not before, been laid before the public.

Details of the diviſion of the French fleet, which failed from Breſt in November, 1793.

Six men of war and two frigates, commanded by Rear-admiral Wanſtable, failed from Breſt about the end of November, and cruiſed between d'Oueſſant and Cape Lizard. They took 17 Engliſh prizes, amongſt which were merchant veſſels from the four quarters of the world.

The 10th day of their cruiſe, being twenty-five leagues Weſt of d'Oueſſant they had ſight of the Engliſh fleet, compoſed of twenty-ſix men of war, and a number of frigates and corvets, which gave chaſe with a fair wind to the French fleet, whom it endeavoured to keep from the land, by means of an oblique courſe, made between them and the land.

It was at this time that Lord Howe, believing that the French veſſels could not eſcape him, detached an advice-boat to announce the capture of the French ſquadron.

The rear-admiral Wanſtable perceiving the deſign of the Engliſh admiral, took to flight, and ſteered in ſuch a manner as made Lord Howe believe that he deſigned to run out to ſea, and this was what aided him all the time he could not be perceived.

In this interval, an Engliſh frigate having approached a French one, brought her cannon to bear; the former left her and puſhed hard towards the veſſels of the Rear-admiral, who gave the enemy's frigate a broadſide; & the Engliſh not being willing to receive another, ſheered off towards the thickeſt of his fleet.

As ſoon as night came, Wanſtable made a ſignal to extinguiſh all the fires and lights, and to change the courſe. He immediately made an E. S. E. direction, till judging himſelf to be between the north and ſouth of Belliſle, he ſteered for it to convince himſelf, & found the land ſo nigh that he entered Breſt without any accident. By this dextrous manœuvre he eſcaped the enemy, and had in caſe of any unlucky rencounter, the fort of Belliſle for a protector, or the bay of Tiberon for a refuge.

Lord Howe having miſſed a prey, which he regarded as certain, returned into the bay of Falmouth. The French ſquadron being certain of this, and not imagining that ſix veſſels could make any way againſt 26, immediately put to ſea and ſteered for America.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,
Monday, March 10.
[CONTINUED.]

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by Mr. Beckley, their Clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives have paſſed a bill, entitled "an act to provide a Naval Armament," in which they deſire the concurrence of the Senate."—And he withdrew.

The bill laſt mentioned, was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

Ordered, That the ſecretary purchaſe Blackſtone's commentaries, and Vattel's law of nature and nations, for the uſe of the Senate.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'Clock to-morrow morning.

Tueſday, March 11, 1794.

The bill "to erect a Light-Houſe on the head land of Cape Hatteras; and a lighted Beacon on Occacock Iſland, in the ſtate of North-Carolina," was read the third time.

Reſolved, That this bill paſs, that it be engroſſed, and that the title thereof be, "An Act to erect a Light-Houſe on the head land of Cape Hatteras; and a lighted Beacon on Occacock Iſland, in the ſtate of North-Carolina."

Ordered, That the Secretary deſire the concurrence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in this bill.

On motion,

Ordered, That the Attorney-General for the United States, be directed to report upon the petition of the inhabitants of Galliopolis, lodged in his office by reference, at the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs.

The Senate resumed the second reading of the bill "in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," and after progress,

Ordered, That the further consideration thereof be postponed.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee for enrolled bills, that they had examined the bill, entitled "an act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety four," and that it was duly enrolled.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Beckley, their Clerk:

"Mr. President—The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed an enrolled bill, and an enrolled resolution, I am directed to bring them to the Senate, for the signature of the Vice-President."—And he withdrew.

The Vice-President signed the enrolled bill, entitled "an act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety four," also the enrolled "resolution proposing to the several States an amendment to the constitution of the United States, respecting the judicial power," and the bill was delivered to the committee to be laid before the President of the United States, for his approbation.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to morrow morning.

Wednesday, March 12th, 1794.

On motion,

Ordered, That Mr. Burr, have leave of absence.

On motion,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to the executives of the several States, copies of the amendment proposed by Congress, to be added to the constitution of the United States, respecting the judicial power.

Ordered, That the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in this resolution.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they did this day, lay before the President of the United States, for his approbation, the bill, entitled "an act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety four."

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Beckley, their Clerk:

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives have passed a bill, entitled, "an act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States," in which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

"They have concurred with the Senate, in the resolution of this day, requesting the President of the United States to transmit to the respective States, copies of the "Resolution proposing to the several States, an amendment to the constitution of the United States, respecting the judicial power."—And he withdrew.

Sixteen enrolled copies of the last mentioned resolution, were delivered to the committee for enrolled bills to be laid before the President of the United States for transmission.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee for enrolled bills, that they had accordingly laid the said enrolled copies before the President of the United States.

The Senate resumed the second reading of the bill "in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States."

On motion

To strike out the 7th section of the bill, as follows:

And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful to sell within the United States any vessel or goods captured from a prince or state or from the subjects or citizens of a prince or state with which the United States are at peace, which vessel or goods shall have been captured by any other foreign prince or state or by the subjects or citizens of such prince or state, unless such vessel and goods shall have been first carried into a port or place within the territory of the prince or state to which the captors belong, but such vessels and goods shall be carried out of the United States by those who shall have brought them in. And the sale of any vessel or goods prohibited as aforesaid shall be utterly void.

It passed in the negative.

Yeas 12—Nays 12.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Messrs. Bradley, Brown Butler, Edwards, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackson, Langdon, Martin, Monroe, Robinson and Taylor.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Messrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Izard, King, Livermore, Mitchel, Morris, Potts, Strong and Vining.

The Vice-President determined the question in the negative.

On motion,

To adopt this 7th section,

It passed in the affirmative—Yeas 12—Nays 12.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present,

Those who votod in the affirmative, are

Messrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Izard, King, Livermore, Mitchel, Morris, Potts, Strong, and Vining.

Those who voted in the negative, are

Messrs. Bradley, Brown, Butler, Edwards, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackson, Langdon, Martin, Monroe, Robinson, and Taylor.

The Vice-President determined the question in the affirmative.

On motion,

To adopt the following as an additional section to the bill, viz.

"*And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force for and during the term of six months, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer."

It passed in the negative—Yeas 11—Nays 13.

The yeas and nays beieg required by one fifth of the Senarors present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are

Messrs. Bradley, Brown, Butler, Edwards, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackson, Martin, Monroe, Robinson, and Taylor.

Those who voted in the negative, are

Messrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Izard, King, Langdon, Livermore, Mitchel, Morris, Potts, Strong, and Vining.

On motion,

To adopt the following, as an additional section to the bill, to wit:

"*And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force, for and during the term of two years, and from thence to end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

It passed in the affirmative—Yeas 17—Nays 7.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present,

Those whose voted in the affirmative, are

Messrs. Bradford, Brown, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackson, Izard, King, Livermore, Martin, Mitchel, Morris, Potts, Srong and Vining.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Messrs. Bradley, Butler, Edwards, Langdon, Monroe, Robinson and Taylor.

On motion,

That this bill pass to the third reading

It passed in the affirmative;

Yeas 12—Nays 12.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Messrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Izard, King, Livermore, Mitchel, Morris, Potts, Strong, and Vining.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Messrs. Bradley, Brown, Butler, Edwards, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackson, Langdon, Martin, Monroe, Robinson and Taylor.

The Vice President determined the question in the affirmative.

(To be continued.)

Dally's Hotel.

GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-House of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street*, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the House formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furnished himself with the best of LIQUORS, and will furnish a TABLE for Parties, with the best provisions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the shortest notice. From his long experience in this line of business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Friday, March 14.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. SEDGWICK's SPEECH.

Mr. S. said that although he had been absent during the discussion of this important subject, yet he could not consent to give a silent vote, though he had not the vanity to suppose he could give new light; yet having on a question of magnitude accustomed himself to speak as well as vote his sentiments, he would not now omit it; he felt the propriety of apologising on this occasion:—It was said that the measure was popular, and that the opposition was reprobated by the people, if so, it would be mean and base in him to shrink from a participation with the gentlemen, with whom he had so long acted, with perfect satisfaction to his own mind.

The question was now presented, as doubtless it ought to be, directed only to G. B. and proposing a discrimination against her. The object was, to compel that country to relax the severity of her commercial regulations, and to put her intercourse with this country, on a more favourable footing to us. That all this was to be effected by lessening our trade with G. B. and diverting it to other channels.

When to all this it was replied, that the present conduct of G. B. put such regulations at defiance—that so far from shewing a dread of such a system, she was pursuing measures, which as far as in her power, threatened our commerce with annihilation: that at such a time to attempt by the proposed measures, to bend her views to our wishes was absurd. That at this time, if there was a ray of hope, to avoid the calamities of war, every measure which was at the same time irritating and ineffectual should be avoided. To these objections it was answered, was war inevitable, the proposition ought now to be adopted, as a commercial system to come into operation, at the conclusion of the war.—Gentlemen who made this answer, did not seem to remember that to render it just, we must possess a certain knowledge of the events of the war:—That the relative circumstances of the two countries, might be mutually altered by those events, and that which might be proper now, would be wholly improper then.

As this question was merely of a commercial nature, he had regretted to see political considerations intermingled in the debate. The antipathy that was manifested to one country, and the friendly regard to another, ought not to influence the decision. Passion should be banished, and just and cool calculations, on the foundation of national interest alone direct our determination.

It was not now a question, whether G. B. had inflicted political injuries on this country, whether she aided the savages of the wilderness, in the murder of our citizens, whether she had let loose upon us the more barbarous savages of Africa, or whether she had committed piratical depredations on our commerce—if these facts were so, and justice could not be obtained by negociation, though he should deprecate war as an evil of great magnitude, yet should justice be denyed us, he should then seek redress with as much firmness he hoped as most men. In such a warfare, he should hope for victory; there was he believed no foundation for such hope in the warfare, contemplated by the propositions before the committee.

He laid it down as a maxim that the government of every country, in all its deliberations should be influenced only by considerations of public good. To do justice to all the world, religiously to perform its contracts, these were to be scrupulously observed, for they were always for the public good. A private man might indeed, practice disinterested benevolence to any extent, his humanity and generosity might dictate—a public man, had no such authority. Did America be asked, owe a debt of gratitude to France, whence derive we the authority to discharge it? Is such debt due, who shall calculate the amount? How much of the blood, of the treasure, of the prosperity of our country, will ease us of this load of obligation!

He said he did not wish to depreciate the merit of France, her efforts were glorious to herself, and beneficial to this country. That he might, however, be permitted to recall the remembrance of the committee to her conduct. He then exhibited a view of that conduct, from which he concluded that every thing which was done, had its foundation in a cool and temperate calculation of national benefit. That this indeed, was the only legitimate motive to national measures. That other countries could always calculate their measures upon national interest, and he sincerely hoped the government of this conntry would do the same. "To do otherwise" said he, "is quixotism—it it is crusading for the salvation of others, and not ourselves." He hoped therefore, that no part of our assent to the proposition immediately under consideration, would be expected either from gratitude on the one hand or resentment on the other,

He said he should proceed to consider whether it was for the interest of America, that this proposition should be adopted. The objects are to lessen credit, to controul commerce by diverting it from its ancient channels, to encourage navigation and manufactures; and the motive was that Great Britain possessed a greater portion of our trade than she was entitled to from her disposition and conduct towards us.

He could not help premising that the features of the system were strongly marked with a disposition to controul men in the economy of private life and the management of their fortunes—why else not permit them to extend their credit when in their opinion it may be useful to them? Such measures, for such purpose could only be justified on a pretence that our countrymen were deficient either in wisdom or in prudence.—A pretence which if not insolent, always had, and always would be found mischievous, because the great bulk of every community were more competent to the management of their own private concerns than the government wo'd pretend to be.

The whole system is directed towards Great Britain, and the object is declaredly coertion. The consequences must be either, 1st, that Great Britain would submit; 2d, that she would withdraw her capital and relinquish a commercial connexion with us; or 3d, that she would counteract our regulations by legislative provisions.

Suppose Great Britain should be compelled to submission, it would not be imagined she would do it immediately; and in the mean we must suffer much distress. It was true, he said, we had many other commercial connexions, but in these we did almost the whole of the carrying—none of the nations to whom we are thus allied having any considerable shipping to spare for our purposes; nor was there any probability that they would immediately, if at all, furnish us with any considerable supply. We must therefore depend on ourselves. In a country circumstanced as this was, it was to be expected there would always be a deficiency of commercial capital; because there were so many objects to which capital could be profitably applied. The object of the resolution under consideration, was to divert capital from branches in which it was at present gainfully employed to others. The branch was at present overstocked; yet a diversion must take place, for ships must be built or our produce could not go to market, but must perish on our hands. Manufactures, too, must be established, or our citizens could not be supplied with the necessaries and conveniences for which they now depended on other countries; and they must do without them until our navigation is sufficiently encreased. What effects, he asked, were to be produced by a diversion, and that immediately, of one half of our commerce from its ancient and natural channels? Was there nothing to be feared for the preservation of the public credit, which this commerce was to support? Nothing for the prosperity and happiness of our country?

But what he said, appeared almost farcical to him in this system was, it was not intended to be permanent. Gentlemen said, Great Britain would not stand the shock—she must submit; the very scheme, then, supposed its continuance was to depend on the pleasure of the country against whom we were to declare commercial war. When our ships were built and our manufactures established, Great Britain would give over the contest. Then our ships might be laid up at our docks, and our manufacturing capitals replaced in those branches from which it was now to be instantly withdrawn; for unless that country

would be convinced that ſhe ſhould participate in our commerce, which would not be the caſe, if we ſpplyed ourſelves, ſhe would certainly never humble herſelf before us.

Strange and abſurd ſuppoſitions were made to lay the foundation on which to build this ſyſtem. It was ſuppoſed that without any conſiderable diſtreſs of our citizens—without a ſhock to public credit—without ſhipping to export or import—and, with a deficiency of commercial capital we could divert, and that immediately, half our commerce from its natural channels, while Great Britain, muſt be ruined, or at leaſt compelled to ſubmiſſion, by a diverſion of a ſmall portion of hers, altho' ſhe had ſhipping to tranſport thro' the world and more commercial capital than any nation on earth. "Take care, ſir, ſaid he, I beſeech you, that led aſtray by reſentment, gratitude or refined theory, the curſe of modern times, you do not diſſipate your goodly inheritance." Gentlemen had ſaid, our conſtituents are improvident, that the extention of credit afforded the means of diſſipation; let us deſtroy thoſe means. "Strange doctrine ſaid he, and unfounded as ſtrange! We have no right to aſſume the character of their guardians in this reſpect. There are not as has been juſtly ſtated by a gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Lee) any means by which this can be juſtly done, but by giving ſtability to your government, and enforcing a prompt and impartial execution of your laws, which indeed would rather extend than limit credit."

Was Great Britain to relinquiſh her commercial connexion with us, though to her it would be a misfortune, yet to us it would be a very unhappy event. Ever ſince he could remember, it had been the faſhionable cant to exclaim againſt credit; yet under a ſyſtem of credit, America had enjoyed unexampled proſperity. That in his opinion, experience was the only unerring director in political inveſtigations.

The commercial intercourſe between G. Britain and America would continue, ſhould this ſyſtem be adopted or it would ceaſe In either caſe or in a mean between the two, the burthens created by it would fall principally if not wholly on our citizens—Should it continue, it would be a charge on our imports and exports to be ſatisfied by the labor and induſtry of our people. On our exports be cauſe in all foreign markets the products of our country have to ſuſtain a competition with the ſame ſpecies of the produce of other countries—A hogſhead of tobacco for inſtance has its price determined by the demand for it compared with the capacity of ſupplying that demand by this and other countries; an indemnification for the additional expence cannot be obtained in the ſales; it muſt therefore be an expence in the labor and induſtry which produces the article. On our imports the ſame will be the caſe, for a merchant will not continue to ſupply a market which will not indemnify him for all his expences, and beſides afford him his uſual profits. In this caſe alſo there would be no other ſource of indemnification but the labor and induſtry of the country. Under the preſſure of theſe burthens the reduced price of exports and the enhanced price of imports, how altered from its preſent happy ſtate, would be the condition of our planters and farmers?—If the intercourſe ſhould not continue, then ſhould we deſtroy our beſt markets, deprive our people of the moſt valuable ſource of ſupply, and deſtroy too, the beſt means of ſupporting the public credit.

It remained Mr. S. ſaid, to be conſidered what effects would probably reſult from G. Britains meeting our regulations with counteracting reſtrictions. But previous to an immediate conſideration of this queſtion; it would be proper to enquire whether the commercial conduct of that country towards this would juſtify this meaſure as a mean of retaliation?

He ſaid that he believed the conduct of G. Britain, had on this ſubject of commere, been too limited and narrow. That this was particularly true as reſpected a commercial intercourſe between America and G. Britain and her dominions in the Weſt-Indies. But it ſhould be remembered that ſhe was an independent nation, and as ſuch had a right to conſult and purſue her own intereſt. That until ſhe ſhould be convinced that a more liberal and enlightened policy was for her beneſit, it could not be expected that ſhe would ſacrifice her own intereſt to our beneſit—That ſhe would be at the expence of maintaining and ſupporting her colonies, that we might participate in the profit. That all we could in reaſon *demand* of her was, that ſhe ſhould not diſcriminate againſt us, but that her conduct ſhould be as favorable to us as to other independent nations. Was her conduct influenced by the conſiderations which have produced the reſolution before us? did ſhe ſingle out America as the only object of her reſentment, the ardor with which this meaſure was purſued, would have ſufficient foundation for its juſtification.

(Speech to be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Tueſday, December 24.

THURIOT read the following Letter.

"Oilioules, Dec. 19, 5 o'clock in the morn.

"I arrived from Toulon, my dear friend, which a diviſion of our troops entered about 3 o'clock in the morning. After having bombarded that infamous city during twelve hours, the enemy evacuated it with precipitation, at the moment when the ſcaling ladders were ready to ſcale it: but ſetting out, they ſet fire to thoſe of our ſhips, which they could not carry along with them, as likewiſe to the Arſenals. The city is now all in flames, and exhibits the moſt horrid ſpectacle. Almoſt all the inhabitants fled; and thoſe that remain ſhall ſerve to appeaſe the manes of our brave brothers who fought with ſo much valour.

"Adieu, dear friend!

(Signed) "SALICETTI."

"Lyons, December 21.

"The repreſentatives of the people at Albitte have received the news of the re-capture of the Port of Toulon by the army of the Republic.—This intelligence is the more intereſting, as the patriots, whom ariſtocracy began to divide, will re-unite ſtronger than ever. We only loſt about 200 men in that important affair. The enemies ſet fire to ſome of our ſhips, but many of them remain for us. The Spaniards are done for: we enter their country as we pleaſe.

(Signed) "SOULES."

"Commiſſioner of the Executive Power."

PHILADELPHIA,

MARCH 19.

It is reported that a Spaniſh frigate, having on board three millions of dollars is captured by a French frigate, and carried into Norfolk, Virginia.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK March 18.

Baron Steuben has been to take a view of the harbor of this city, to aſcertain, for his private ſatisfaction, the beſt place for erecting fortifications. We hear he is decidedly of opinion, the beſt place is at the Narrows, ſeveral miles from this city. This place was contemplated by the Britiſh, during the laſt war, in caſe they had been neceſſitated to guard the city from an attack by ſea. It is judged that reſiſtance at that place will he as effectual as any other, and certainly a ſtand at a diſtance from the city will be the moſt eligible.

A number of citizens in Charleſton (S. C.) have met and appointed a committee to draft a memorial to Congreſs, on the ſubject of the depredations committed on our commerce by the Engliſh.

M. Mangourit, the French Conſul at Charleſton (S.C.) has commenced a proſecution againſt Mr. Bowen, Printer of a Newſpaper there, for ſlander.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar Bay, dated January 27.

"I ſuppoſe you muſt have heard of Lord Hood's getting poſſeſſion of Toulon; which I now inform you he was under the neceſſity of evacuating the 18th of December laſt. The ſame evening they burnt ten ſail of the line of French ſhips, ten frigates with their arſenals, &c. We brought off our ſhip of an hundred and ten guns, two ſeventy-four, four ſix and thirty, four two and thirty gun frigates, and eighteen gun ſloops. We left undeſtroyed nine ſail of the line, three frigates and three hulks, which the Spaniards promiſed to deſtroy: but whether it was from fear or policy they left it undone, I ſhall not pretend to ſay.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IN the heat of party rage, we are very apt to overlook every queſtion which ought, to determine our proceedings. I would wiſh to recal to the recollection of our countrymen, that the firſt inſult and wrong ſince the commencement of this war, was given by this country againſt England—They will ſtop to reflect that in our eagerneſs to fulfil our treaty with the French, we ſuffered them (and have continued to do it to this moment*) to ſell their prizes in our ports, contrary to the uſage of neutral nations in time of war, and not ſtipulated in any treaty with the French, and lately declared by our Federal court to be illegal; (ſee their late determination) we did this even without giving any formal notice to the Britiſh court, and prizes have been ſold, I believe nearly, if not quite equal in value to what property they may have in the Weſt Indies of ours. The Britiſh miniſtry have complained of this, and have declared that they will look for reſtitution. Can we therefore wonder that they have done the ſame by us? But I am not yet convinced that they have kept their intentions a ſecret from us, becauſe I read in our papers, an extract from the Britiſh papers of date the 1ſt of Jan. which came by the way of the Weſt Indies, wherein the people of England are informed that their government were about to take ſuch meaſures againſt American veſſels; and it was very ſingular that a newſpaper ſhould be in poſſeſſion of this intelligence, & Mr. Pinckney could not obtain it. I am rather inclined to believe that the veſſel which was to bring us the intelligence has been loſt or taken.

This being the caſe, I would aſk what right have we to ſeize any individual property in this country, when we have been the firſt to give the offence, and continue to do it without offering any excuſe, palliation, or apology to the Britiſh government.

19th March, 1794.

P. S. What has been the conduct of the Daniſh government? The privateers of France carried ſeveral Britiſh prizes into their ports, and ſo far from ſuffering them to ſell them, they would not ſuffer them to depart with them as is the uſage, but gave them up to the owners again.

* *The writer is requeſted to eſtabliſh this fact.*

N. B.—In the laſt ſentence of the Attorney General of Jamaica's opinion, publiſhed in yeſterday's paper, the word *No* ſhould have been inſerted before the word "condemnation".

SHIP NEWS.

Late laſt night the brig Suſanna, Capt. Terris, arrived in the river, below, from Bourdeaux, which place ſhe left the 18th of January laſt—The Capt. has ſince come up to town—It is reported that this veſſel is come with diſpatches to Congreſs, from the American ſea Captains in Bourdeaux—The embargo there is ſtill continued—and about one hundred ſail of American veſſels are now detained in that port—many of which have been there three, four, and five months—The rumour therefore of the embargo's being taken off, it appears is without foundation.

Capt. Terris informs, that the combined forces at Toulon, deſtroyed only ſeven ſail of the French ſhips—the arſenal, and part of the town—That fifteen ſhips were recovered by the French army.

An oyſter boat arrived here, brings information that on Friday morning laſt, the brig Mercury, Capt. Thompſon of this port, bound to Falmouth, was ſpoke with in a leaky condition, on her return.

We hear that a brig belonging to Boſton, from Bourdeaux, is arrived in the river, loaded with brandy, on account of the French government—Several other veſſels we hear are below.

Capt. Perry from Cadiz, on the 3d March, lat. 31, 26, long. 68. Spoke the ſhip Jeſſe, Capt. Colman of Boſton, from the Iſle of France, bound home—out 72 days—all well.

February 13th, the Spaniſh fleet failed from the Havanna, conſiſting of, four 74 gun ſhips, two frigates and two ſtore ſhips, beſides two ſchooners and three ſloops, all deſtined for the blockade of Hiſpaniola, except two ſeventy fours and one frigate, for Cadiz with money as follows:

The St. Pedeo, 74 guns, four million dollars.

The St. Lorengo, 74 do. four and a half do.

The frigate Ceres, 20 do. three and a half do.

The Spaniards were ſending troops to Florida.

The ſubſcribers agree-

ably to the direction of their fellow-citizens, hereby give public notice, that a meeting will be held at the City-Hall at 5 o'clock, on the afternoon of Thurſday the 20th inſt. to take into conſideration, and decide upon the report which was made on Saturday laſt, of an inſtrument expreſſive of the thanks of the citizens, for the ſervices rendered by the committee of health, during the late calamity; and of the meaſures proper to accompliſh the objects that were recommended by that committee to the public attention.

It is preſumed that the feelings which were excited, and the ſentiments which were expreſſed, during the fatal months of September, October and November laſt, have not been extinguiſhed or forgotten; and of courſe that every citizen will be happy in the preſent opportunity, of perſonally acknowledging the debt of fraternal gratitude, and of perpetuating the example of civic virtue, ariſing from the important, hazardous and ſucceſsful ſervices of the Committee of Health.

Thomas M'Kean, *John Swanwick,*
A. J. Dallas, *Charles Biddle,*
Anthony Morris, *William Rogers.*
Jonathan B. Smith,

Philad. 17th March, 1794.

☞ For three days paſt, the deliberations of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, have been private.

The Naval Armament Bill has paſſed the Senate of the U. S. with amendments.

"*Fair play*" To-morrow.—

Advertiſement.

WILL be expoſed to public ſale, on Seventh day the 29th of this inſtant, at the late dwelling houſe of Richard Cheyney, deceaſed, a plantation, ſituate in the Townſhip of Thornbury in the county of Delaware, and lying on Cheſter creek, containing 80 acres, 15 of which are good watered meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence, about 25 acres of wood land, and the remainder is good fertile land well ſupplied with water.—There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling Houſe and kitchen, an excellent garden, an orchard of 25 good bearing trees a good barn cellar'd under, a ſaw-mill, and an excellent ſeat for a griſt or merchant mill, with a ſufficiency of water.

Likewiſe a tract of wood land ajoining the above—Immediate poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer—The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock on ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and conditions made known by

JOHN CHEYNEY, } Executors.
WILLIAM CHEYNEY, }

March, 19. d4t.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
March 19,

Will be performed,

A COMIC OPERA, called the

Caſtle of Andaluſia.

(Written by the Author of the Poor Soldier.)

Don Scipio,	Mr. Finch
Don Cæſar,	Mr. Darley.
Don Fernando,	Mr. Marſhall.
Don Juan,	Mr. Morris.
Don Alphonſo,	Mr. Moreton.
Pedrillo,	Mr. Bates.
Spado,	Mr. Wignell.
Sanguino,	Mr. Green.
Philippo,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Banditti,	Meſſrs. Harwood, Cleveland. Warrell, Bliſſet, &c. &c.
Victoria,	Mrs. Warrel.
Lorenza,	Mrs. Marſhall.
Iſabella,	Mrs. Bates.
Catalina,	Miſs. Broadhurſt.

The Scenes deſigned and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

End of the Opera, a characteriſtic Pantomimical Dance, called the

Sailor's Landlady.

OR, JACK IN DISTRESS.

Jack,	Mr. Francis.
Ned Haulyard,	*(with a new Song)* Mr. Darley, jun.
Sailors,	Meſſrs. Warrell, Bliſſett, Warrell, jun. Lee, Baſon, and De Moulin.
Laſſes,	Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Bates, Miſs Rowſon and Miſs. Willems.
Landlady,	Mrs. Rowſon.
Orange Girl,	Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added, A FARCE, in two Acts, called

The SPOIL'D CHILD

Little Pickle,	Mrs. Marſhall.
Old Pickle,	Mr. Finch.
Tag,	Mr. Francis.
John,	Mr. Bliſſet.
Thomas,	Mr. Darley.
Miſs Pickle,	Mrs. Rowſon.
Maria,	Mrs. Cleveland.
Margery,	Mrs. Bates.
Suſan,	Miſs Willems.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places, at half an hour paſt 4 o'clock, and to order them to withdraw, as ſoon as the company are ſeaaed, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the firſt act.

N. B. No money or tickets to be returned, nor any perſon admitted on any account whehind the ſcenes.

*** As inconveniences to the public have ariſen from the Box-book being open on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten 'till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is reſpectfully requeſted, may be addreſſed, to Mr. Franklin, at the Box Office.

The managers requeſt, to prevent confuſion, ſervants may be ordered to ſet down and take up with the horſes' heads towards the Schuylkill, and drive off by Seventh-ſtreet.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, and at Carr & Co's Muſical Repoſitory, No. 122, Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market ſtreet,*

THE FIRST VOLUME OF A NEW SYSTEM OF

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OR, A

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And preſent ſtate of the ſeveral

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CONTAINING,

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3. The grand diviſions of the globe into land and water, continents and iſlands.
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7. Obſervations on the changes that have been any where obſerved upon the face of nature ſince the moſt early periods of hiſtory.
8. The hiſtory and origin of nations; their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military ſtrength.
9. The genius, manners, cuſtoms, and habits of the people.
10. Their language, learning, arts, ſciences, manufactures, and commerce.
11. The chief cities, ſtructures, ruins, and artificial curioſities.
12. The longitude, latitude, bearings, and diſtances of principal places from Philadelphia.

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1. A GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX, with the names and places alphabetically arranged.
2. A TABLE of the COINS of all nations, and their value in dollars and cents.
3. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of remarkable events, from the creation to the preſent time.

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq.

The Aſtronomical Part corrected by DR. RITTENHOUSE.

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With the ſecond volume, which is now in the preſs, will be given the following Maps:

1. Ruſſia in Europe and Aſia.
2. Scotland.
3. England and Wales.
4. Poland.
5. China.
6. Hindoſtan.
7. United States.
8. Britiſh America.
9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode-Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

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It is wholly unneceſſary to expatiate on the advantage, to American readers, that this edition poſſeſſes, over every imported edition of any ſyſtem of Geography extant. The addition of maps of the ſeveral ſtates, procured at a very great expenſe, and from the beſt materials that are attainable, ſpeaks ſuch full conviction on this ſubject, that it would be diſreſpect to the reader's underſtanding to ſuppoſe it requiſite to enter into a detail of arguments to prove its ſuperiority. In no ſimilar work have ſuch maps been ever introduced.

The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a ſlight ſketch of a few of them.

The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. waftf

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Loſt at the Theatre,

IN Cheſnut Street, a handſome Shawl, commonly called Camels Hair; worked with colours. Whoever will return it to the Printer, ſhall receceive a handſome reward.

March 12, 1794. 3t.

TO BE SOLD,

Agreeably to the laſt Will of DEBORAH MORRIS, deceaſed,

The Houſe N°. 245,

AND

Lot of Ground

On which it ſtands, wherein JAMES BIDDLE now lives, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, near Sixth-ſtreet.

THE Houſe being 18 feet 10 inches in Front on Market-ſtreet, and the Lot 117 feet deep. The whole will be ſold ſubject to a ground rent of twelve pounds per annum, payable to the contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, and their ſucceſſors forever. For terms apply to

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JONATHAN JONES,
ANTHONY MORRIS,
SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS,
Surviving Executors of
Deborah Morris, dec'd.

March 1, 1794. *eop 3w

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, *Dock-Street:—*

A few Bales of Ruſſia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyſon and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Caſes,
A Quantity of Brimſtone,
With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20. 3taw6w

Lately Publiſhed.

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Thomas Dobſon,

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THE Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 Dollars.

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March 17. tuth&f3w

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WANTED.

A MAN well ſkilled in rolling and ſlitting Iron into Sheets, may have good encouragement by calling on the Printer. *Feb.* 27. eop4t

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☞ *This Gazette ſhall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subſcription encreaſes daily—Advertiſing Favors are ſolicited—Theſe conſtitute an eſſential Item in diminiſhing the Debit ſide of the Account.*

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By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

An Eſſay on Slavery:

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals*, *induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.

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February 15. dtf

WANTED

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Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

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In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few caſes Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,

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Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

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THIS little book is written in a ſtile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all claſſes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has paſſed thro three impreſſions in the eaſtern ſtates, and many houſeholders deem it ſo uſeful as to purchaſe a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,

And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donnaldſon,

No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

War Department.

January 30*th* 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations.

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX,

Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.

January 30. d2m

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,

JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,

FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

Juſt Imported,

From London, Dublin, and Glaſgow,

And now opening for ſale,

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March 8. ſmw4w

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